

Intervention: Gender specific interventions

Finding: Insufficient evidence to determine effectiveness

Potential partners to undertake the intervention:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonprofits or local coalitions | <input type="checkbox"/> Businesses or labor organizations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schools or universities | <input type="checkbox"/> Media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health care providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Local public health departments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State public health departments | <input type="checkbox"/> Policymakers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitals, clinics or managed care organizations | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

Findings from the systematic reviews:

The authors conclude that although there is compelling evidence to suggest that programs might affect boys and girls differently, there is not currently sufficient evidence to suggest specific changes that might need to be made.

There was insufficient evidence to determine effectiveness for this intervention. Practices that lack sufficient research to support effectiveness should not be confused with ineffective programs. Rather, they should be recognized as programs that have the potential to become evidence based practices—if properly evaluated. Practitioners are encouraged to monitor the impact of these programs in their communities and report on their findings in order to build a base of knowledge sufficient to reach consensus.

References:

Blake SM, Amaro H, Schwartz PM, Flinchbaugh LJ. A review of substance abuse prevention interventions for young adolescent girls. *Journal of Early Adolescence* 2001; 21(3): 294-324.